

## CHRISTIANS TO LOCATE ANEW

The congregation of the Christian church last night ratified the action of the official board, which recommended that the present church site on Alakea street be abandoned, and that the property owned by the church at the makai-Ewa corner of Beretania avenue and Keanamoku street be utilized for a new church building.

The pastor and congregation have felt for some time that the present site on Alakea street, near King, was unsuitable owing to the noise of passing street cars, automobiles and carriages, and many other annoyances besides. In addition to this feature, there was felt the need of transferring the church to some location in the residence section of the city where it would be in a position to draw upon the white population for more adult members and Sunday-school attendants.

About five years ago the property at the corner of Beretania avenue and Keanamoku street was acquired through a fund which was subscribed to by the congregation, the money later on being invested in this property. It has lain idle all these years, but with the building up of the neighborhood and improvement of streets, and the fact that it is now the center of a half-mile radius of white population, the location appeals to the pastor, board and congregation as an ideal place for a church home.

At last night's meeting, which was opened with the singing of hymns and the offering of many prayers, William Hopper of the official board assumed the chair and spoke of the reason of the call for the meeting. He stated that at the last meeting of the joint board it was decided that it would be advisable to move from Alakea street. He said the locality for church work had outlived its usefulness in that regard, being now in a business locality. The church being situated so close to the car lines, garages, etc., made it collect all the noises originating on the street, so that at times it was impossible to hear what was being said in the pulpit.

There was very little discussion over the question of moving, it being generally conceded that the change should be made. The vote showed a unanimous ratification of the board's action.

Then came the question as to where the new church building should be located. Both Pastor McKeever and Mr. Hopper explained how the church came into possession of the Beretania and Keanamoku property, and expressed themselves in favor of it for the new site. Mr. Hopper said he had also taken a map and with the corner as a center had gathered statistics, as to residents, a half mile each way from the center, and figured up a large total of white families that could be reached by the church if it was located in Makiki. Other speakers said it would be admirable from a Sunday-school standpoint.

One of the women members of the congregation was a little doubtful as to the locality being the best that could be procured on account of probable encroachment of Japanese tenements. It was shown, however, that the neighborhood is a home neighborhood and that this contingency was remote. Mr. Hopper said the lot was 90x136 feet.

If the plans of Pastor McKeever are carried out, the new building may have a roof garden for open-air meetings, similar to one of the churches in Manila.

### A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take plain cod liver oil, and the emulsions are as bad, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders, and strengthens the system against Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." It has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Sold by chemists.

## THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENT IS ANNOUNCED

The text of the notes exchanged between Ambassador Takahira and Secretary of State Root, forming the basis of an agreement between Japan and the United States, was made public yesterday, the local Japanese Consul General being advised by the Embassy at Washington by cable. The agreement is that announced in Honolulu by the Hawaii Shippo on November 16 and republished in full in this paper on the day following, with the exception that no reference is made to immigration in the announced notes.

It is very probable that the publication of the agreement here in an unofficial way had something to do with the official announcement made yesterday. In this connection it is interesting to note that Secretary Root denied diplomatically on November 24 that any "treaty" had been arranged or contemplated between Japan and America to guarantee the integrity and independence of China.

The text of the exchanged notes, as given out to the press yesterday by Consul General Ueno, is:

### Japan's Proposal.

To Mr. Root:

The exchange of views between us which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you has shown that Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean the governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region. Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighborhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention.

(1) It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

(2) The policy of both governments unimpaired by any aggressive tendencies is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned and to the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

(3) They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.

(4) They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

(5) Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

### Secretary Root's Reply.

From Mr. Root:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews defining the understanding of the two governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and as the occasion for a concise mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East which the two governments have so frequently declared in the past.

I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency on behalf of the United States the declaration of the two governments embodied in the following words [here follow five points of understanding exactly same as above].

## A WEIRD YARN ABOUT THE QUEEN AND HER PROPERTIES

The Chronicle has been fooled by some imaginative person about the Queen's properties, as follows:

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, who will resume her journey from San Francisco tomorrow in the course of a seven months' pleasure tour that will include Boston, New York, Washington, as well as London, Paris, Berlin and other European cities, has been at work in her Honolulu home during the past year preparing her personal memoirs for publication by a Boston concern, the same house that a dozen years ago issued her interesting volume entitled "Hawaii's Story, by Hawaii's Queen."

Queen Liliuokalani was seventy years of age two months ago, but, contrary to recent report, she is in exceptionally good health, and feels none of the usual handicaps of years. As a woman of wide experience among notable people, she is said to be more like the late Mrs. Jane Stanford than perhaps any other woman California has known. Her conversation shows depth and a wide general knowledge of affairs. Her first book, now out of print, wove the romance and femininity of her own personality into an unusually unique story of the natives of the Islands.

"The Queen is going to Washington," said her young secretary, J. D. Aikona, at the Hotel Stewart, "but she does not intend to press her claim. If

the United States government sees fit to grant her the \$250,000, all right; if not, all right. The Queen has an income for life of \$17,000 a year, voted her by the Hawaiian Legislature. Then she owns 6000 acres of valuable sugar plantations on the Island of Hawaii, all under cultivation, has other smaller parcels of land on other islands, aggregating less than 1000 acres, and she owns her residence in Honolulu, the famous Washington place, about two-thirds of a city block. It was her husband's. Her only near relative is Prince Cupid, our Congressional representative in Washington; he is her nephew."

Altogether, it appears that Liliuokalani has property that, combined with her annuity from the Territory, must bring her an income of \$40,000 a year.

The crown lands, explained her secretary, are now valued at \$200,000,000, and they all belong to the United States government. Had Liliuokalani remained Queen these lands would have belonged to the royal family, and she would be reaping the immense revenue from them. But the government made no settlement with the ousted Queen, and now in her old age she has no mind to make a legal fight, and she made none when she was forced to abdicate and let the Islands become a republic before they were annexed to the United States.

## DIVORCE STATISTICS COMPILED FOR 1909

John Marcellino, clerk of Judge Lindsay's court, has compiled the following interesting statistics concerning divorce cases heard by Judge Lindsay during the year 1908. The cases are classified according to the grounds upon which divorce was asked:

Leprosy—Hawaiians, 2; asked for by men, 1; asked for by women, 1.

Extreme cruelty—Americans, 4; Hawaiians, 10; Japanese, 10; others, 4; asked for by men, 6; asked for by women, 22. Refused—Portuguese, 1; others, 3; asked for by women, 3.

Non-support—Americans, 7; Hawaiians, 25; Japanese, 12; Chinese, 2; Portuguese, 2; asked for by women, 48. Refused—Hawaiians, 2; asked for by women, 2.

Desertion—Americans, 3; Hawaiians, 21; Japanese, 18; Chinese, 1; Koreans, 1; others, 3; asked for by men, 26; asked for by women, 21. Refused—Americans, 1; Portuguese, 1; asked for by men, 2.

Adultery—Americans, 2; Hawaiians, 3; Japanese, 3; others, 1; asked for by men, 7; asked for by women, 2. Refused—Hawaiians, 2; asked for by men, 1; asked for by women, 1.

Habitual intemperance—Hawaiians, 1; asked for by women, 1.

### Separation.

Extreme cruelty, refused—Portuguese, 1; asked for by women, 1. Annulment of marriage—Portuguese, 1; asked for by men, 1.

Plea of jurisdiction sustained—Japanese, 1; asked for by men, 1.

Dismissed for lack of jurisdiction—Hawaiians, 1; asked for by men, 1.

Non-support withdrawn—Hawaiians, 1; asked for by men, 1.

Modification of decree—Hawaiians, 1; asked for by men, 1.

Allowed to resume maiden name, 3.

## KAUAI WINE COMPANY ALLEGED A BANKRUPT

A petition in bankruptcy of considerable interest was filed in the United States District Court yesterday. W. C. Peacock & Co., Hoffschlaeger Company, and the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company have filed a petition asking that the Kauai Wine and Liquor Company of Waimea be declared bankrupt.

Some months ago a similar petition was filed by Lovejoy & Co. and other creditors, asking that the Kauai Wine and Liquor Company be declared a bankrupt, and at that time Peacock & Company very strenuously opposed the application, and the trial of the case lasted several days, ending in a verdict that the company was not bankrupt.

In the petition filed yesterday it is alleged that the concern has admitted its bankruptcy in writing. It is alleged that the concern owes about \$17,000.

The debts to Peacock & Co. are \$7,965.30 on open account and \$4,879.91 due on sales made of goods consigned. The debts to Hoffschlaeger are \$594.84, and to the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company \$338.04.

The concern has been a losing venture for a long time.

J. Hastings Howland, former Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, and Miss Allie May Hoyt of Roxbury, Mass., are to be married December 7.

Totals—Americans, 17; Hawaiians, 68; Japanese, 44; Chinese, 3; Portuguese, 7; Koreans, 1; others, 10; asked for by men, 46; asked for by women, 104.

In addition to these, Judge De Bolt heard about sixty-five divorce cases during the year.

## MORITA KEIZO CASE DECISION

The Morita Keizo case, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States November 16, did not decide whether the circuit courts of the Territory had power to naturalize aliens prior to the enactment of the recent statute on the subject, and that question is yet an open one, to be raised at any time. The question was raised on behalf of Morita Keizo in an effort to save him from the death penalty. For anything in the decision in his case, it may be raised in behalf of any one else under similar conditions—conditions which are still possible. What the Supreme Court decided was that this question could not be raised by habeas corpus in this case; that habeas corpus could not usurp the functions of a writ of error.

Judge Humphreys, who has been connected with the case, has received a copy of the decision of the court, and it is herewith presented. It is entitled: Morita Keizo, plaintiff in error, vs. William Henry, High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii; in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii. The opinion is by Mr. Justice Moody. It is as follows:

This is a writ of error directed to a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, discharging a writ of habeas corpus and remanding the petitioner to the custody of the sheriff. The plaintiff in error was indicted for murder by a grand jury at a term of a Circuit Court of the Territory, held in August, 1905. The grand jury was composed of sixteen members. A plea in abatement was seasonably filed, alleging that eight of the grand jurors were not citizens of the United States or of the Territory, a qualification prescribed by the laws of the Territory. The parties then agreed upon the facts upon which it was based, namely, that the eight grand jurors questioned were citizens only by virtue of judgments of naturalization in a Circuit Court of the Territory to naturalize aliens. Under a statute of the Territory that question was certified to the Supreme Court, and that court held that the Circuit Courts of the Territory had jurisdiction to naturalize and that the grand jury possessed the necessary qualifications. Thereupon the trial judge overruled the plea in abatement, and an exception was taken. After due proceedings, plaintiff in error was found guilty as charged, and, on March 22, 1906, sentenced to death. Thereupon, he prosecuted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the Territory, assigning, among other errors, the overruling of the plea in abatement. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the Supreme Court on October 23, 1906, and a death warrant thereupon issued by the Governor of the Territory, commanding the High Sheriff to execute the sentence of death on January 22, 1907. No writ of error was sued out on the foregoing judgments of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff in error, however, six days before the date fixed for his execution, filed a petition for habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of the Territory, basing his claim for discharge from custody upon the same facts set forth in the plea of abatement and in the agreed statement of facts. The petition alleged that for the reason of the disqualification of eight members of the grand jury, the indictment was void, and that the trial court was without jurisdiction to proceed against him under it. The writ of habeas corpus was discharged and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the sheriff, and to this judgment the present writ of error is directed.

The principal question argued before us, by counsel is, whether the eight members of the grand jury, whose qualifications were questioned, were naturalized by Courts having the authority to naturalize aliens. But we find no occasion to decide or consider this question. If the plaintiff in error desired the judgment of this court upon it he should have brought a writ of error to the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory which passed upon it in affirming the judgment of conviction in the trial court. He may not lie by, as he did in this case, until the time for the execution of the judgment comes near, and then seek to raise collaterally, by habeas corpus, questions not affecting the jurisdiction of the court which convicted him, which were open to him in the original case, and, if properly presented then, could ultimately have come to this court upon writ of error.

Unquestionably, if the trial court had exceeded its jurisdiction a prisoner held under its judgment might be discharged from custody upon a writ of habeas corpus by another court having the authority to entertain the writ, ex parte Lange, 18 Wall. 163; ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S. 371; ex parte Yarbrough, 110 U. S. 651; ex parte Wilson, 114 U. S. 417; though even in a case of this kind a court will sometimes refrain from releasing a prisoner upon writ of habeas corpus, and will remit him to his remedy by writ of error. Riggins v. United States, 199 U. S. 547; Urquhart v. Brown, 205 U. S. 179. But no court may properly release a prisoner under conviction of sentence of another court unless for want of jurisdiction of the cause or person or for some other matter rendering its proceedings void. Where a court has jurisdiction, mere errors which have been committed in the course of the proceedings can not be corrected upon a writ of habeas corpus, which may not in this manner usurp the functions of a writ of error. Ex parte Parker, 93 U. S. 18; ex parte Siebold, supra, 100 U. S. 371; ex parte Yarbrough, supra, 110 U. S. 651; ex parte Wilson, supra, 114 U. S. 417; in re Delgado, 140 U. S. 556; United States v. Pridgeon, 153 U. S. 48, 59, 63; Andrews v. Swartz, 156 U. S. 272, 276; Riggins v. United States, supra; Felts v. Murphy, 201 U. S. 123; Valentina v. Mercer, 201 U. S. 131.

These well-settled principles are decisive of the case before us. Disqualifications of grand jurors do not destroy the jurisdiction of the court in which an indictment is returned, if the court has jurisdiction of the cause and of the person, as the trial court had in this case. Ex parte Harding, 120 U. S. 782; in re Wood, 140 U. S. 278; in re Wilson, 140 U. S. 575. See Matter of Moran, 203 U. S. 96, 104. The indictment, though voidable, if the objection is seasonably taken, as it was in this case, is not void. United States v. Gale,

## DEVELOPING A HOME MARKET

(Continued from Page One.)

Los Angeles branch, the members voted to purchase five hundred feet of R. K. Bonine's moving-picture films, to include the royal funeral and lei-decorating pictures taken by him.

### Secretary's Report.

Secretary Wood's report of the week's business was as follows:

"By the last steamer, we received a letter from W. G. Nelmeyer, general agent at Chicago, for the Southern Pacific lines, stating that he and his office forces were doing their utmost to interest the traveling public in Hawaii, being stimulated to renewed effort recently by Burton Holmes, who gave four lectures on Hawaii in Chicago during the week, ending November 21.

"Dr. L. B. Sperry writes from Waterloo, Iowa, November 19th, in part as follows: 'I have given my Hawaii lecture five times this season and am to put it on in two or three cities in this State during the coming month. The colored fish plates and night blooming cereus views attract a great deal of attention and comment. In Boston, where I recently gave "Hawaii," the papers spoke highly of my views and lecture.'

"The district passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway company in Boston, writes under date of November 16: 'I have just given my map "The Crossroads of the Pacific" to a lecturer in this city. I would therefore appreciate it if you could send me another one for my office.'

"Clippings to hand this mail speak of lectures on Hawaii being given in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Troy, New York; Peoria, Illinois, and Camden, New Jersey.

"Scarcely a mail passes without the receipt of one or more requests for our news service. By the last mail, requests came from the publishers of papers in Dallas, Texas; Santa Barbara, Cal.; New York, New York, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

"During the Congressional season, we will send the news sheet to some one hundred newspaper correspondents, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

"Among the last papers added to our list are the Nieuws van den Dag voor Ned. India, and Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad, published at Batavia, Java, and the Soerabajasch Handelsblad and Nieuws Soerabaja Courant, published at Soerabaja, Java.

"C. S. Hammond and Company, under date of November 13th, write that they have started work on our last order for one thousand copies of the "Crossroads of the Pacific" map and will forward the same at the earliest possible moment.

"Mr. Van Valkenburg, having secured orders for ninety-six copies of Hammond's wall map of the "World on Equivalent Projections," the outgoing steamer will take an order for 100 copies which, according to agreement, are to be overprinted with data referring especially to Hawaii, containing, as well, other matter suggested by us, and as this data will appear on all future issues of this popular map, the new edition should prove of great benefit to Hawaii.

"We are in receipt of a letter from a party in St. Louis, stating that he is planning to come to Hawaii with a plant for making banana flour, banana coffee, evaporated bananas, etc., and wishing to know something about the banana industry in Hawaii.

"A postal card from a transcontinental traveler is as follows: 'I have just seen your ad. in a Santa Fe folder. Please send something about your Paradise. I now nothing of your part of the world, so nothing will come amiss. I am about to quit business and wait for the inevitable.'

"The latest acknowledgments of the receipt of the "Crossroads of the Pacific" map are from Cairo, Constantinople, Amsterdam and Gibraltar. We have a large number of requests for the maps which will have to remain unfilled until the receipt of the new edition.

"Acknowledgments of the receipt of the last edition of the folder "Hawaii, a Primer," are to hand from upwards of one hundred libraries. In a number of instances, the libraries request additional copies for distribution and speak of having secured reviews of the publication in their local papers."

### Distinguished Civilian.

The most distinguished civilian aboard the Thomas is Mr. William T. Nolting, assistant director of the bureau of posts in the Philippines, and secretary of the Philippine Carnival Association, which is just now occupying a very prominent place in the public eye in the Orient. On Mr. Nolting largely rests the responsibility for the efficient postal service in the Philippines. As the executive head of its working department, he has had more than anyone else the brunt of the task of Americanizing the postal service on his shoulders. That he has done this in a manner that is highly satisfactory to the officials of the United States and the public at large is amply proven in the general and unstinted praise given the Postoffice Department in the Philippines.

### Colds Are Dangerous.

If more people would make an attempt to get rid of the colds from which they are suffering, as a result of this changeable weather, there would be a decided decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger of its hanging on until spring and resulting in pneumonia may be avoided. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

109 U. S. 65. The objection may be waived, if it is not made at all or delayed too long. This is but another form of saying that the indictment is a sufficient foundation for the jurisdiction of the court in which it is returned, if jurisdiction otherwise exists. That court has the authority to decide all questions concerning the constitution, organization and qualification of the grand jury, and if there are errors in dealing with these questions, like all other errors of law committed in the course of the proceedings, they can only be corrected by writ of error. Judgment affirmed.

It is an old story now that nervous people tell of how the blood became thin and poor and then the nervous symptoms followed.

How many correctly guess that the thin blood was responsible for the nervous disorder?

The nerves get all their nourishment through the blood and as thin blood is deficient in nerve-building material, the nerves become starved. Pain and nervous breakdown result.

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

are a tonic for the blood that supply it with the necessary elements to nourish and tone up the nerves and, the cause being removed, nature does the rest and health is restored.

At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50.

## A STREET IN OLD CANTON

A very interesting fete is promised for Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening of next week at the Chinese church on Port street. It is called "A Street in Old Canton." It is in effect a bazaar, for the benefit of the repair fund of the church, the Kindergarten rooms and the Chinese Y. M. C. A., which is to be entirely Chinese in its setting, in its decoration, and in much that will be offered in exchange for the gold and silver that is needed for the repair fund.

The affair is to be a very extensive one with a great number of features. The entire school yard surrounding the church, the school rooms occupying the lower floor of the church building, the Chinese Y. M. C. A. building, which by the way is the first Chinese Y. M. C. A. building ever built, and the new gymnasium in connection with the Y. M. C. A. are all to be occupied with some feature of the affair, and most of them will have the quality of novelty, and so far as they are Chinese will have the genuine Chinese spirit in arrangement, conduct and decoration.

The dominating feature of the affair is to be "The Street in Old Canton." This will occupy the whole of the school rooms on the lower floor of the church. These open into one another, so that the street is designed to extend from one end of the building to the other. On each side are being built small booths or stores arranged practically as such a street is in Canton or almost any other Chinese City. These booths or stores are to be decorated precisely as such places are in Canton, and to have the signs such as would be found there. Each booth will vend a different kind of article. In one a Chinese goldsmith will be at work making jewelry. In another a Chinese artisan will be at work decorating the huge Chinese lanterns. In other there will be dolls dressed to represent every class in China.

In the decoration of these booths much artistic taste will be shown. The patterns of the decoration of every booth will be different.

During the affair there will be enacted street scenes just as would be in Canton. There will be a bridal party with the bride carried in a palanquin. Then the police will clear the way for the passage of the magistrate. And there will be other street scenes enacted.

On the mauka side of the church, the grounds will be handsomely decorated with large Chinese lanterns, and here ice cream and other refreshments will be served. There will be a Chinese luncheon served there also. In the rear of the church there will be a Chinese tea garden in which the different kinds of fine Chinese teas will be served according to Chinese ceremonial.

In the gymnasium a sort of a masque will be presented. In this a Chinese Emperor in his robes with his daughters, the princesses, will appear. It will be thoroughly Chinese.

In the assembly hall of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. which is on adjoining grounds stereopticon views of Chinese scenes will be presented. On the lower floor of this building a genuine Chinese dinner will be served.

In everything that pretends to be Chinese, the real Chinese manner and custom and spirit will be introduced. The affair will be a real novelty and will be well worth attending merely for its true pictorial quality, aside from the very worthy purpose for which it is given.